

neus. We do not see, therefore, how *Archibuteo ferrugineus* can be separable, even subgenerically, from *Archibuteo lagopus*; or *Archibuteo lagopus* and *Archibuteo ferrugineus* generically from *Buteo*.

The two species of *Archibuteo* seem, however, to constitute an excellent case for the employment of a subgenus, since they show structural characters connected by intermediates, which is our idea of a subgeneric group. Certainly we can not consistently longer consider the Rough-legged Hawks generically distinct. Their names hereafter should, therefore, be

Buteo lagopus lagopus (Brünnich).

Buteo lagopus sanctijohannis (Gmelin).

Buteo ferrugineus (Lichtenstein).

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Golden Eagle at East Moriches, N. Y.—A Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) visited East Moriches, Long Island, N. Y., on February 7, 1919. He raided a flock of hens and took one to a telegraph pole where he ate it. On February 10, what I believe to have been the same bird was seen by Mr. Henry D. Terry. I have no report of a previous visit here of this rare bird within the past fifty years. From memory and associated events it was just about fifty years ago that Jonathan Robinson shot one in Manorville, four miles north of this village and my father bought it and sent it to Fulton Market, New York City, for sale.

The Bald Eagle is a resident here and a pair nested for many years on an old dead pine tree about a mile from the village.—HORACE M. RAYNOR, *East Moriches, N. Y.*

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker at Southampton, Mass.—The article in the 'General Notes' of the January number of 'The Auk' on the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) prompts me to record one observed recently near Southampton, Mass.

Together with a companion on Lincoln's birthday, I went to find this rare Woodpecker which had been reported in November and December as having always been found in a rather extensive patch of white pine that had been burned over the preceding spring. We succeeded in locating him after a fifteen mile automobile drive over dusty roads that usually at this time of year are buried under a foot or two of snow. This winter is remarkable also for an unusual number of Hairy Woodpeckers, of which we noticed nearly a dozen, with half as many Downies. My companion at length located the Arctic by the tapping sound characteristic of Woodpeckers. But the beat was not as regular as that of the above mentioned species and somewhat slower.

The bird allowed us to approach to the very tree in which he was at work, so that an excellent observation was obtained. The sides we noted instead of being pure white, as in the adult spring plumage, were a dull gray color with small black bars. Whether this is an immature marking or winter

plumage, I have yet to determine. The golden yellow crown patch was distinct as were the characteristic three toes. This particular stand of charred and dead pines is undoubtedly what is keeping him here all winter. Evidence of his search for the particular beetle that bores in the dead wood was on every side and the bark was stripped from many of the pines. He gave us several examples of his method of doing this; firmly secured to the tree by his toes and using the two prominent quill points of his black tail as a support, he would seize the edge of the bark with his long blunt bill and force head, bill, and bark down sideways until a considerable portion of the bark would break off. He also afforded a striking resemblance to a large knot, when with head drawn far back he "froze," — perhaps because of a nearby Hairy that had been working tree by tree nearer until he darted straight at Arctic trying to intimidate or dislodge him, but without success. Of us Arctic showed little or no fear either, for several vigorous kicks against the tree trunk failed to frighten him, while a stick thrown higher up in the same tree merely sent him to another one some ten or fifteen feet away where he resumed his work.

In Vol. XVII of 'The Auk' I note a record in the eastern part of Massachusetts for January 1899. The observer concludes his remarks with the statement: "This record must be pretty far south for this species, especially in such a mild and open winter." Why it is that this boreal bird was not driven south last year when we had one of the severest winters on record and chose this year instead, is one of the as yet unanswered questions pertaining to bird lore. The query uppermost in my mind is — Does the mild and open winter have anything to do with the appearance of the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker along the southern border of his range?— AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*

Blue Jay Again in Jefferson Co., Colorado.— In Vol. XXXIV, No. 2 of 'The Auk' I reported the occurrence of three Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*) one and a half miles south of Broomfield, Colorado. These birds were very wild and it was impossible to get close enough to them to obtain a specimen. On October 27, 1918, I was more successful. On this date I was again startled by the cry of a Blue Jay coming from an apple tree beside a small patch of corn not far from our house. Securing my gun, I hurried to the spot and obtained the specimen, a female, which is before me as I write this article. She was unafraid and seemed perfectly at home beside this patch of corn.— A. H. FELGER, *Denver, Colo.*

Song of the Canada Jay.— The note entitled "The Song of the Blue Jay," which was published in 'The Auk' for January, 1919, interests me much, and causes me to wonder if it is generally known that the Canada Jay possesses a true song also. The following extract from my notes, dated May 7, 1911, may be worth publishing in this connection.

"While walking through the woods between Long Swamp and the